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BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, NOV. 2.

### WANTED.

When you want anything, advertise in the Free Press. The cost of this paper is so low that you can afford to do so. The paper is read by everyone, and your advertisement will reach every one who reads it.

The Bishop of Worcester says there is to be a great religious festival in England following the war, as the country has been awakened spiritually by hostilities. There ought to be some good to compensate the world for the terrible havoc wrought in this wholesale destruction.

### VERMONT'S OWN HOUSEKEEPING.

In a presidential election national issues naturally and inevitably overshadow matters of local concern. This is especially true in States like Vermont, where one party is largely in the majority with a nomination practically equivalent to an election.

While the people of Vermont are intensely interested in the success of the national policy of protection for American industries, and the maintenance of American rights everywhere, we are vitally concerned in our own household expenses. The doubling of expenses in some of our State activities has led us to inquire where the leaks are and to insist upon that economy which will make possible the progressive projects our people are constantly demanding.

No man knows all these things better than Horace E. Graham, the republican candidate for governor. The money has been going out of the State treasury under his constant oversight for years. Much of it was voted out by the Legislature. Another large part of the expenditure was made by men given independent authority by the Legislature to spend the money of the taxpayers without being obliged to account for it directly.

While other speakers in this campaign are dealing with national matters it is entirely fitting and desirable in every way that Mr. Graham should devote most of his attention to the things that will demand consideration during his administration of the affairs of our own commonwealth. Unlike some men in other States, Mr. Graham does not act on the supposition that the State has gone to the dogs under his immediate predecessors. On the contrary, he insists the Republican party should be given credit for the workmen's compensation law, the providing of direct nominations by the people, measures of educational progress, highway improvements putting Vermont in the vanguard in this direction, and so on.

Mr. Graham shows his progressive spirit, however, by insisting that the Republican party believes there is always room for improvement, and he proposes to give the people of Vermont a genuine business administration, while helping the party to live up to its promises regarding desirable projects for the bettering of our own commonwealth.

### COUNTY AND LOCAL ELECTIONS.

There is danger that we are General Apathy take command of our forces in our county and local elections as well as in the State, where republicans are feeling upon a "sure thing." There is such a thing as being too sure. Republicans throughout the United States have been scared into activity in relation to the presidential election, let us not go to sleep over our county and legislative tickets.

We are confidently relying upon Governor-To-be Graham to put the administration of our State affairs on a thorough business basis. In order to be able to accomplish all we are expecting of him, Mr. Graham must have the thorough cooperation of a Legislature that will seek the same things we are asking our next governor to give us. If we have a Senate like some Senates in the past, we shall have a rude awakening to the fact that we have put a man in the executive chamber to do one thing and a body of men in the Senate chamber, who will insist that he shall not do that one thing. The same thing is true of the House.

The only time you as a voter will have any effective voice will be when you help select the members of the Senate and the House. Now is the time for you to make your influence felt. Now is the time for you to make sure that your candidate for both houses will co-operate with Governor Graham in carrying out the pledges of the party to consolidate commissions and work for genuine economy and other measures of efficient government.

In Chittenden county we believe we have four candidates for the State Senate in Judge H. S. Park, Dr. D. C. Hawley, former City Attorney Martin S. Vilas and ex-Representative H. H. Wheeler who can be trusted to give Governor Graham hearty and efficient co-operation. We believe they will help put Chittenden county on the map of Vermont both politically and economically. They have all given the public efficient service in other positions, and there is every reason to believe they will do so in the Senate.

In the nomination of former U. S. Commissioner J. T. Stearns for representa-

### THE TWO PROGRAMS OFFERED BY WILSON AND HUGHES.

The two leading candidates for the presidency of the United States have now definitely stated their individual programs, if elected. It remains for the voters to square those policies with the principles of the two political parties represented as well as with the actual achievements of the two parties, the previous pledges and the records of the two men.

While considering these two presidential programs, republicans will be wise in recognizing Mr. Wilson as an adept in the use of words, especially in dealing with political situations. Republicans will also be wise, if they recognize a disposition on the part of many independent voters to regard Mr. Wilson as better than his party, and as a conscientious man struggling to do his best in one of the greatest crises in the history of the world.

Democrats, on the other hand, will be wise in their generation, if they recognize the fact that some of their own number, while conceding a number of excellent achievements to the Wilson administration, still regard his foreign policies as a tremendous surrender of American rights, including life itself, and as practically certain to involve us, if continued, in serious trouble with other nations. The present sinking by submarines of ships having Americans on board despite the lessons of the Lusitania will naturally and inevitably tend to magnify rather than lessen that feeling of intense apprehension.

President Wilson in his "Empire State" address summed up what the Democratic party has done during his administration and outlined what it still hopes to do. It is fair to let the President speak for himself. He said democrats have released the country's financial credit, on which commerce and production depend, from the control of small groups of financiers. They have released commerce and industry from monopoly. They have released our foreign trade from the shackles of an unfavorable tariff. They have made provision for enlarged carrying trade on the seas. They have provided for a network of good roads to bind the nation together. They have put the farmer on a perfect equality with the business man as to credit, and placed a great government bureau at his service. They have emancipated laborers from the restraints which the courts put upon them by mistaken application of old laws to new conditions. They have released the children of the country from harmful labor; have sought to safeguard the lives and health of our laborers; and have put the agencies of the government itself at their disposal, including those seeking employment.

The great work is not finished said Mr. Wilson, and his future program follows: The procedure of our courts is antiquated and a hindrance, not an aid, in the just administration of the law. "We must simplify and reform it, and make courts of justice out of courts of law." We "must bring capital and labor to a clear understanding of their common interests." We "must release our great, undeveloped, natural resources." We "must recruit the votes of forward looking men by the votes of women, as an aid to fresh insight into matters of social reform." We "must unite Americans north and south in a new sympathy and co-operation." We "must put America at the service of other nations when peace comes to make that peace permanent," by "establishing it on the everlasting foundations of right, co-operation, equality and justice." The nation we love and serve must be among the foremost that "rise to the new ideals with spirit and well directed force."

Mr. Hughes hits the bulls-eye at the very outset when he says that his first concern will be to choose for the American people the ablest cabinet he can secure. That suggests a striking contrast to Bryan, Daniels, and Baker. No argument is needed here.

After securing as able a cabinet as possible to deal with "the tremendous international and domestic problems which will confront the United States during the next four years," Mr. Hughes says he will seek to maintain peace with honor.

Mr. Hughes says he will seek in every way to maintain the rights of Americans while preserving peace. Speaking specifically he says "An American in Mexico is subject to the laws of Mexico, but he is an American still and is entitled to the protection of his own government in his lawful business." That covers the whole subject of protection for American rights abroad. So long as an American is attending to his lawful business he is entitled to the protection of the American flag whether on the high seas or in Mexico.

"There confronts labor in the next four years," continues Mr. Hughes, "a condition more serious than any that American laboring men have been called upon to face. When this war began over a million American working men were seeking vainly for employment. When the war ends and the developed energies of a new Europe are thrown into commercial production, our nation will face a competition such as it never knew."

"One of two things must happen—either millions of men will be seeking work in vain or else there must be thought out in advance the problem of commercial organization, as France and England and Germany are seeking to think out the problem to-day. Every one of these nations is preparing to defend its own market by a protective tariff. The end of the war will end also the opportunities for labor created by the war. The millions in the trenches to-day will be our industrial competitors to-morrow. If we are to save our laboring men from a catastrophe we must plan a tariff protection along sound, just and economic lines. To this endeavor I pledge myself and the men who are to be my colleagues."

"In this matter again I differ absolutely from the policy of the present administration. Democratic platforms have declared that the government has no right to levy tariff duties except for income. This is the fundamental faith of the Democratic party."

"I pledge myself and those who stand with me to deal with the needs of laboring men the country over, whatever their trade or organization, upon the principle of giving the largest protection possible to every American working man and the largest participation possible in the prosperity of our industries, with special favors to none."

Mr. Hughes believes our national policy requires strict supervision of great business organizations combined with just and fair treatment so that business of this nation can compete successfully with business abroad. He believes in acting in accordance with faith in the American business man as well as faith in the American workman. Mr. Hughes has also called for simplified justice and court reform. He concludes as follows:

"You ask what road I propose to travel? These are the milestones which mark it: An executive responsible to the whole nation, a cabinet chosen from the ablest Americans, a foreign policy that stands courteously but firmly for American rights, a flag that protects the American in his lawful rights wherever his legitimate business may take him, a preparation for trade competition which shall protect all groups of American workmen, a government oversight of business which will fearlessly eliminate abuses, but will act on the assumption that the average business man is honest, and finally, a domestic policy which looks to industrial peace and to sound and permanent prosperity based upon the development of American trade and the building up of American industries."

"We Americans are in one boat. You cannot strike a blow at one group without injury to all. Common justice and fair play will settle our difficulties if suspicion and bitterness are let alone. These are the principles by which I propose to be guided."

That is an intensely practical program as compared with the abstract theories about international justice and humanity and so on outlined by Mr. Wilson. We know how Hughes stood four-square as governor of New York. We also know how Mr. Wilson repudiated the Baltimore platform pledges as to the Panama canal, the smashing of American industries, the one term pledge, the promise to promote economy, and the civil service and other pledges. Under all these circumstances it ought not to take voters long to decide which is the surer and safer program, that of Hughes or Wilson.

The voters of Burlington have been assured the services of a truly progressive republican, who will thoroughly represent the younger element and at the

same time stand for the interests of city and State regardless of mere partisan considerations. Mr. Stearns has shown the stuff of which he is made in different emergencies, and he has never been found wanting. His letters that have appeared in the FREE PRESS from time to time have shown a broad grasp of public questions and State issues, and he can be trusted to help Governor Graham keep faith with the people of Vermont by carrying out the party pledges. We believe this is true of former Judge Merriwell of South Burlington and of the other republican candidates for the House from Chittenden county.

The voters of Chittenden county are also happy in the nomination of Allen Martin of Essex Junction as a candidate for State's attorney. Mr. Martin is a far-sighted man, as well as a lawyer of proved ability and an excellent citizen. He was nominated by the people themselves, without debt to any cabal, and he will give the voters and taxpayers of the county efficient and satisfactory service, while representing the State ably and well.

The republicans for assistant judges of the county court have nominated Judge Tracy of Shelburne and Mr. W. H. Adit of Burlington. Judge Tracy has served one term in that capacity and according to precedent is conceded a right to a reelection, a right which is strengthened by the entirely satisfactory way in which he has performed the duties of that office. Mr. Adit is a highly respected citizen of Burlington, he has a judicial bearing, and he has all the qualities that would enable him to discharge the duties of the office of assistant judge acceptably and well.

Judge J. H. Macomber has made a capable and efficient judge of probate and he is entitled to the handsome recognition he has received in general support for renomination and re-election. Sheriff J. H. Allen's renomination for his present position is a direct primary by an overwhelming majority shows the esteem in which he is held throughout the county as a result of his acceptable discharge of the duties of sheriff of Chittenden county.

We hear much these days about men of experience for public positions. The Chittenden county republican ticket is made up of men selected wholly with reference to their ability to render satisfactory accounts of themselves and of their positions to their constituents, and we look for an unusually handsome endorsement at the polls next Tuesday of the men whom the voters themselves in the September primaries selected as candidates for these various offices of public trust and responsibility.

### THE CONSOLIDATION OF COMMISSIONS.

No business concern would dream for a moment of having a dozen different representatives and paying their traveling expenses when one man could do the whole thing, and then have time to spare. That, however, is precisely the principle upon which we have been multiplying commissions and boards for different purposes in Vermont until we have a separate commission or board for almost every school of thought in the State. We have gone on multiplying judges until they are so thick they have to step outside of the court houses to turn round. And yet we ask somebody to account for all the increase in State expenses, and the doubling of expenditures in a number of directions.

Following the recent publication of an elaborate comparative statement of expenses and revenues by State Auditor Graham a list of commissions and other public officials has been compiled by John M. Avery, librarian of the legislative reference bureau, showing their character, method of appointment, compensation and so on. The list of officers follows:

"Elected by the people: Governor, lieutenant-governor, State treasurer, auditor of accounts, secretary of State, attorney-general.

"Appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate: Commissioner of taxes, bank commissioner, board of supervisors of the insane, trustees of the State hospital for the insane, fish and game commissioner, State geologist and curator of the cabinet, commissioner of agriculture, trustees of public funds of Middlebury College, purchasing agent, factory inspector, State board of health, public service commissioner, State highway commissioner.

"Appointed by the governor: Boundary line commissioner, legislative reference librarian, uniform law commissioner, conservation commissioner, board of education, industrial accident board, board of conciliation and arbitration, live stock commissioner, trustees of permanent school fund, commissioner of weights and measures, board of penal institutions, free public library commission, board of registration of nurses, board of examiners of embalmers, board of examiners in optometry, State board of pharmacy board of dental examiners, board of osteopathic examination and registration, board of medical registration, board of veterinary registration and examination.

"Elected by the Legislature: Sergeant at arms, adjutant general, trustees of the university of Vermont and State agricultural college.

"Ex-officio officers: Board of army commissioners, board of public printing, budget committee, commissioner of deaf, dumb, etc., children of indigent patients, insurance commissioners, creamery commissioners, board of appeals on corporation taxes, commissioner of indigent tuberculosis persons.

"Appointed by other board or commissions: Commissioner of education, superintendent of State hospital, superintendent of State prison, superintendent of the house of correction, superintendent of the industrial school, director of the State laboratory of hygiene, State forester, State ornithologist.

"Part ex-officio and part appointive:

Board of accountancy, commission on probation, board of administration of Norwich University, State board of agriculture and forestry, trustees of State schools of agriculture, board of visitors to State institutions, State fair commission, trustees of State school for feeble-minded children, trustees of State library.

"Appointed by president of Senate and speaker of the House: Legislative draftsmen.

"Appointed by supreme court: Board of bar examiners."

In commenting on this whole situation editorially the St. Johnsbury Caledonian says:

"There are 69 officers, boards and commissions but that lacks much of giving the number of individuals serving the State government in one way or another because the number of persons in the different boards and commissions is not given. Probably very few persons in the State could tell how many members there are in the different boards. There is one thing that must impress itself upon the majority of taxpayers and that is, there are too many men holding official positions in this State for the size of it."

"There are too many people with the power of spending the State's money. We should have much fewer persons empowered to authorize the expenditure of State funds and fix the responsibility on them. It is much easier to control the expenditure of equal amounts of money by ten men than by 100 men. We believe the republican candidates for State office acted wisely in declaring in their platform they would try to reduce the number of commissions in the State. Let's get the number of State officers small enough so the voters of the State can hold them personally responsible for the expenditures they make and then we can reduce the expense of the State."

Fortunately, there is no question about the adoption of means to consolidate commissions and boards. That step is pledged in the State republican platform by the men who will be members of the Legislature, and upon whom this duty will fall. The only question is the way in which all this shall be done. Given the realization by the people of the need of such consolidation and the promise thereof by the Legislature, the thing is as good as done. Graham has pointed the way.

### WHAT GERMANY MIGHT HAVE DONE.

Admiral Boreford of England says the Germans missed their chance to win the war at the very outset. If the Germans had attacked the British without a declaration of war and sent, as they could have sent, 100 cruisers and armed merchant ships into Britain's unprotected trade routes, England would have been brought to her knees in a couple of months. Boreford says the Germans could have sent 100 ships to the bottom in the first week, and if England had three times that number of dreadnaughts, it would have availed her nothing. That is a lesson which Uncle Sam can well bear in mind.

Meanwhile, the answer to Admiral Boreford, of course, is that Germany hoped England would not take part in the war. Indeed with the rebellion in Ireland in progress and other unfavorable conditions prevailing, Berlin had every right to expect Britain would keep out of the general melee. Under such circumstances it is impossible to conceive of Germany provoking England to war by trying to sweep the seas clear of British merchant ships without knowing whether England would fight.

### ENGINEERING EXTENSION SERVICE.

The demand for graduates from the College of Engineering of the State University has long exceeded the supply. The question very naturally arises, who is not to be benefited by the extension service from the College of Engineering as well as the College of Agriculture?

If you place the answer on the narrow view that our farm interests should have especial attention, then we answer that this is one of the strongest reasons why engineers from the State university should help develop Vermont.

Our farmers need hydro-electric power both directly and through the provision of better home markets the unbending of Vermont industries through water power development will provide.

Our farmers need the attention of better engineers in the building of roads, which will enable them to carry heavier loads at less expense than at present.

We do not need to establish a State engineering department at large expense when we have a great engineering department at our command for the asking. Why not take the steps necessary at the coming session of the Legislature if such steps are necessary, to utilize the engineering talent now present at our very doors to help develop Vermont?

### NO DOUBT ABOUT THIS.

Foley Cathartic Tablets are just a plain, honest, old-fashioned physic. They act promptly and effectively on the bowels without pain, griping or nausea. They keep the stomach sweet, the liver active, and the bowels regular. They banish biliousness, sick headaches, sour stomachs, indigestion. J. W. O'Sullivan, Medical Hall, 30 Church St. (Adv.)

Western Union Telegraph company is planning to enter South America on big scale. Company will work in cooperation with state department. Understood construction of new telegraph lines, extending out from Buenos Ayres, will be looked after by American International corporation, provided report submitted by Western Union's investigators meets with approval. Exploring party will consist of officers of Western Union and American International corporation, probably including President Carlton of Western Union. Cable men estimate that cost of line from New York to Buenos Ayres would be about \$7,000,000. Company may extend to Buenos Ayres present cable ending at Havana.

No woman can make her shopping trips fully profitable unless she reads the latest store ads attentively.

### WORTH THINKING ABOUT

See what \$5.00 deposited each month in THE BURLINGTON SAVINGS BANK At 4 per cent. interest would mean to You!

End of Year	Amount Deposited	Cash Value of Book	End of Year	Amount Deposited	Cash Value of Book
1	\$60	\$61.30	8	480	\$565.60
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3	180	191.42	10	600	737.3
4	240	266.47	15	900	1,231.
5	300	332.29	20	1,200	1,832.
6	360	407.01	25	\$1,500	\$2,566.
7	420	484.76			

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THE BURLINGTON TRUST CO. City Hall Square—North

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City Hall Square—North

The Winoski Savings Bank has paid its depositors interest compounded semi-annually at the rate of four per cent. or more per annum for past time and one-half years. During this time the bank has kept its plus down to near ten per cent. of its deposits by paying interest at the rate of FOUR and ONE-FOURTH per cent. per annum at four of the semi-annual interest periods.

Deposits ..... \$2,597,052  
Surplus over a quarter of a million dollars.  
Assets ..... \$2,867,166

### WINOSKI SAVINGS BANK

ORGANIZED, 1869. Winoski, Vt.  
We shall be pleased to give you further particulars.  
Deposits made on or before November 5th draw interest from November 1st.

### HOME SAVINGS BANK

BURLINGTON, VT.  
YOU WILL TAKE PRIDE  
In seeing your funds increase at compound interest when you have an account with the Home Savings Bank of Burlington, Vt. Wait! Start it now. 4 per cent. interest paid.

### A HIGH BUTTER FAT TEST.

To the Editor of the Free Press:  
A letter of recent date from the authority in charge of Cow Testing association work for the State of Vermont, informs me that of all dairy records received by him for the year 1915, the Jersey herd owned by W. H. Parth of New Haven is highest in butter fat production. His entire herd included, the average is 12.17 pounds of fat for the year.

The herd of grade Jerseys owned by Messrs. George H. Wright & Son of Newbridge Hill ranked second with an average of 28.9 pounds of butter fat.

Both these herds are included in the First Addition County Cow Testing association.

Yours respectfully,  
HOLLIS D. GRIPPIN, Official Tester.

### PASSING THOUGHTS.

When anyone tries to tell you how you can make a lot of money by investing a little, get him to tell you why he doesn't himself grab the opportunity.

Only a fool can be fooled twice in the same way.

Now, that shows are so dear, we can appreciate the magnificent foresight that prompted the first recognition of the human race to rise up and walk on only two feet.

There's nothing that strikes under nursing like a stretch.

Strange that a professional sniffer always starts with attempting to put some other person down.

The hope of wealth that is in every human being is the hand that lights the way of the members of the network quick brotherhood to where the easy mark is.

Albany Journal.

### A STORY AND A MORAL.

Temporary Lieutenant Moss Would sit upon the Paradox.

Or, if the afternoon were wet, He walked along the Paradox.

When, not suspecting any ill, He'd study his Battalion Drill.

And draw with one upon the ground, Though shells were bursting all around.

"Oh, pray!" the Sergeant-Major cried, "Oh, pray!" Lieutenant, come inside!

"You would not this younger episode? 'You'd see the effect of High Explosive!'"

In vain the dangers they'd repeat, he was bent on warms or retreats.

In vain the whole Battalion implored, He only looked a trifle bored.

And, murmuring "Behold—on the Right," Was suddenly blown out of sight.

A Corporal sent a silent tear, To see the Youngster disappear.

They showed their grief in various fashions, And then divided up his fashions.

MORAL—  
The Moral of this tale is one To teach you to respect the Hun. And, though Sans Peur et Sans Reprehense, Not to Exaggerate the Roche.

From "The Hun Hunters," Cautionary Tales from the Trenches.

### CHITTENDEN COUNTY TRUST CO.

### EXTRA INTEREST DAYS

The first five days of November are extra interest days at this Bank. Money deposited in our savings department any day this week will draw interest from November 1st.

Directors—E. J. Booth, John J. Flynn, E. P. Woodbury, J. S. Patrick, Cooke E. F. Gelhardt, J. H. Macomber.